



TUESDAY MORNING, March 4, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democracy of Pasquotank County will be held at the Court-house in this town TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 1 1/2 o'clock, to appoint delegates to the District and State Conventions. A full attendance is urgently requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

APOLOGY.

We were compelled to suspend last week's issue of the Pioneer, in consequence of the entire exhaustion of our stock of paper. We had ordered paper more than a month ago from Baltimore—but it got frozen up there. We then sent to Richmond, and by Saturday night's stage received enough for a single issue. We have heretofore been very successful in publishing our paper with remarkable regularity—but Providence interfered this time, and we could not overcome the delay. We hope the like may not again occur.

Hon. Am. Biggs will please accept our thanks for a copy of the "Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for 1854," and other interesting documents.

We are under obligation to Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, for a copy of the Navy Register for 1856.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the case of the State vs. Sewell, from Perquimans, the Court declares that there was no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court. So he will be hung.

Also, in *Petrijohn vs. Williams*, in equity, from Martin, reversing the decretal order.

Also, in *White vs. Smith*, from Perquimans, judgment reversed and nonsuit. Also, in *White vs. Smith*, from Perquimans, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff.

KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS.

After scenes of unparalleled turbulence and disorder—after withdrawals and protests from portions of the Northern and Southern delegations, the Know-Nothing National Convention succeeded in selecting MILLARD FILLMORE as their candidate for the Presidency, and ANDREW JACKSON DONALDSON, of Tennessee, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency—a mongrel ticket, with the author of the celebrated Erie letter at its head, and the boasted owner of more than a hundred slaves at its tail—Mr. Donaldson's chief claim to popular notice is based (as he himself alleged) upon his connection with the great Jackson; and if that illustrious man could only burst the cement of the tomb and revisit the scenes of earth, we can well imagine with what a terrible "By the Eternal!" he would thunder forth his deep detestation of Donaldson's apostasy from the line of faith marked out by himself. Yet, the Know-Nothing, who have heretofore abused both Jackson and Donaldson in the most unscrupulous manner, will now wheel around with wonderful agility, and besaver them with unmeasured praises!

We have not time this morning to comment at length upon the proceedings of the Convention, or the nominations it made. But we cannot omit to notice one single feature in the matter. The nominating Convention did not adopt a platform, form at all, but left their nominees to run the best race they could, upon their own hook! The National Council adopted a platform, (which will be found in another column, and is wisely-rashy enough in all conscience) but the nominating Convention was silent upon the subject!

PETTY ANNOYANCE.

It may not be generally known throughout the District, that the Hon. H. M. Shaw has been indicted and tried, in Martin County, on account of the effray between himself and Col. Paine at Hamilton during the canvass last summer. Such is even the fact. We are pleased to say, that a jury of his countrymen promptly acquitted him, at the Court held in that County week before last.

We have no means of knowing the fact but we suspect that this was the work of some pitiful Know-Nothing, who skulked behind a Grand Jury in order to annoy a powerful opponent of his party. He has accomplished his object—he has been the means of dragging Dr. Shaw from Currituck to Martin County, to stand his trial—and his little soul is doubtless happy in the secret enjoyment of its glorious achievement. As a blind, he may have caused Col. Paine to be indicted also; but he knew that Col. P. was in Washington City, beyond the reach of the Court—so he had a fine chance of indulging his spite against Dr. Shaw, without annoying Col. P. We are authorized to offer a reward of one cent for the name of the author of the indictment.

RESUSCITATION OF THE OLD WHIG PARTY.

A proposition to galvanize the decayed carcass of defunct Whiggery, is being seriously considered by some of those politicians who were once members of that party. Hence we see that, in this State the Whigs of Robeson county intend to hold a meeting at Lumberton on the 20th inst.; and the Fayetteville Observer has received from various sources "encouraging signs of a determination of the Whigs to rally and maintain their organization, by holding county meetings and a State Convention."

We do not wonder at this—indeed, we wonder at scarcely anything our opponents—whether as Whigs or Know-Nothings—may do. We have all along predicted that Know-Nothingism was an evanescent organization and would be short-lived. We have now the proof. It has proved a dead failure, and now its members must hunt up some other *ism*. As stated above, some are for going back to the old name of Whig. How they will manage to do this, it is difficult to say; for they have denounced all the old parties as "corrupt." How can they make a plausible return to that "corrupt" old party? Moreover, they were so unlucky under that name, that they will find many of its former devotees averse to a new trial. Still, something must be done. Know-Nothingism has failed, and some other expedient will be resorted to. What that expedient will be, Heaven only knows.

There are others, again, who are down upon the proposition "like a thousand of bricks." They have no idea of working in Whig harness (as such) any more. They have been subjected to too many severe castigations at the hands of the Democracy to expect a repetition of them. Thus, the Baltimore Patriot, in discussing this subject, holds the following very pointed language:

"It is possible to model a new party upon principles similar to those which governed the old, and this new party may, after due elaboration, prove no unworthy representative of that which is gone; but the Whig party, which fell to pieces at the last Presidential election, can never be reproduced. It has succumbed to that immutable law which controls alike nations and individuals, the way-side flower and the forest tree; it has rounded its circle; it has fulfilled its destiny; it has risen, culminated, and decayed—and though from its elements another organization may spring to birth, and start on a new career of vigorous usefulness, the fire which is supposed to remain in the old prostrate trunk, is but the phosphorescence which indicates the progress of disintegration."

"Yet there are those who still maintain that the party is not dead; that its members, though dispersed, can, like the members of St. Geronimus, be reunited, though without miraculous agency; and that the good time is yet coming, when, by the art magic of a National Convention, we shall see this wondrous thing come to pass. Happy are they who really so believe. For ourselves, the season of credulity has long since gone by, and we have become quite as skeptical of political miracles as of political morality. Still, we can look upon what is attempted to be done not without regret that all such attempts must inevitably prove futile. Kentucky has called a Whig National Convention. New Hampshire has called a Whig State Convention. In Missouri, Maine, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and perhaps in a number of other States, small bodies of Whigs retain the semblance of organization, and call for a re-union of the Whigs who still cling to their ancient faith, are occasionally heard at intervals, sometimes sounding near at hand, sometimes faintly heard at a distance. When Glendower boasted his 'ghosts' in the vasty deep, he was not so confidently asked, 'But will they come to you at call?' Even so might those questioned who now maintain that they can evoke the dispersed members of the Whig party; but the call is less likely to be met by a personal response than by expressive silence."

LITERARY FAVORS.

We are indebted to our friends, Vickery and Griffith, Norfolk, for—

JAPAN AS IT WAS AND IS, by H. B. Dreth. This is a beautiful volume, elegantly gotten up, and covers nearly six hundred pages of reading matter touching that interesting but secluded country, (Japan), its people and its customs.

SARGENT'S STANDARD SCHOOL READER, a work gotten up for the special instruction of the youth of the country in the difficult but important art of correct reading. To read, is one thing; to read correctly, is another and quite a different thing. Of the great number who are able to pass along over words that may be written or printed, there are but few who can give to those words their perfect expression; with regard to punctuation, into nation, emphasis, &c. It is to correct this defect that the little work before us was gotten up; and, from the happy glance which we have given it, it is well calculated to subserve that end.

THE GLORIAT EXCELSIOR—an extensive collection of new Church Music, consisting of hymn tunes, anthems, sentences, choruses and chants, together with an entirely new and practical arrangement of the elements of music; to which is added a variety of vocal exercises and glees, for social gatherings, singing schools, and choir practice.

Godley's Lady's Book, for March has been received.

Also, Arthur's Home Magazine, and Peterson's Lady's National Magazine.

All capital Nos. of excellent periodicals. To J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va., we are indebted for a copy of THE QUARTERLY LAW JOURNAL—A. B. Guigor, (of the Richmond Bar.) Edition. This is the only publication of the kind in the South, and the Richmond papers speak of it as a most valuable auxiliary to the members of the legal profession. Price \$5 per annum.

The proceedings of the Democratic meeting held in Currituck last week are necessarily deferred.

COMPLEXION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Speaker Banks has shown his abolition proclivities in an emphatic and very practical way by the appointment of his political and sectional friends to chairmanships of all the important Committees. It is a significant fact that the South is almost entirely excluded from these posts. It is another significant fact, that Mr. Davis, of Maryland, and Mr. Cullen, of Delaware, (National Know-Nothings, who voted for Fuller, and thus helped to elect Banks,) are rewarded for their treachery to the South, by appointments on important committees. The Washington Union referring to this matter, says:

"Of all the prominent committees, the people of the South, inhabiting fifteen States, have not been honored with a single chairman. Mr. Banks selects as the heads of those committees to which are to be confided questions immediately material to the people of the South—questions involving not merely their interests and their rights, but directly connected with considerations of life itself—the most offensive and the most reckless fanatics of the free States; the very worst of those who, speaking of the people of the South, propose to 'give their roofs to the flames and their flesh to the eagles.'"

At the head of the Committee on Territories we find Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, the successor of Wilmot, and far surpassing him in malignant antagonism of the equality of the States.

The next on the list is Mr. Washburne, of Maine, as chairman of the Committee on Elections. This gentleman's ultra violence on the subject of slavery has made him notorious. To the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, the most dangerous enemy of the rights of the States, because the most popular and apparently fair of the Committee of Ways and Means. As chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Simmons, of New York, is announced.

The chairmanship of the Committee on Public Lands has been conferred upon Mr. Bennett of the same State. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has been placed in charge of Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, who supported Mr. Banks so steadily during the long and trying contest for Speaker. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, is chairman of the Committee of Claims; Mr. Meacham of Vermont, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia; Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee of Commerce; Committee of Indian Affairs Mr. Pringle, of New York, chairman; Committee of Naval Affairs, Mr. Benson, of Maine, chairman; and on the Committee of Patents, Mr. Morgan, of New York, chairman.

Every one of these men is the avowed and unrepentant adversary of the rights of the States, and especially of the rights of the South! It will be perceived that no southern man had been appointed chairman of a single important committee, if we except the selection of Gen. Quitman on the Military Committee. "The representative of the strongest antislavery district in the U. States" could pay no higher compliment to the democratic party than by this ostracism of his tried champions; but it will be seen that no favor has been extended even to those southern men who agree with Mr. Banks in regard to secret oaths and obligations. We look in vain for a recognition of the talents of Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, or of Percy Walker, of Alabama. The whole scope and design of Mr. Seward—that of consolidating an abolition North against a minority South—is subserviently assisted by Mr. Banks in the exclusion of the representatives of the South from leading positions on leading committees."

THE BOTT'S WAR RAGING. The Know-Nothings in and about Richmond, Va., are behaving like *Billings* rats, ever ready. The "National American" is their organ, while the Richmond *Examiner* is perfectly rabid in its violent opposition to them. The Whig talks right when it has a thing to say, says it, and then the "National American" having put that paper to the severe test whether its editor would support Botts in case of his nomination for the Presidency, the Whig responds in the following complimentary style:

A LITTLE MANIAC—After reading the *Whig* and observing its course for the last six or eight weeks, the poor little organ published in this city ask us seriously whether it Botts should receive the American nomination for the Presidency, we would support him? Poor little brainless thing! Why did not the little organ ask us whether we would support Fred Douglas, or Lemuel Smith? This question would have been quite as appropriate as the other.

[Fred Douglas is world-renowned. Lemuel Smith is a negro barber in Richmond.]

WE are indebted to Mr. Mann, of the Sentinel office, for nearly enough paper (all he had) to work off our present issue. The timely arrival of our small supply from Richmond, and the daily-expected regular supply from Baltimore, will enable us to reciprocate this act of kindness, should he be in a similar strait.

The Washington *Organ* has been entirely "ignored" by its party. It has treacherously served both wings of Know-Nothingism by turn, and been sadly neglected by both. At first, it was a warm advocate of the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform; but failing to carry enough Southern States to hope for pap at the hands of the Southern wing, it jumped over on the other side of the platform, and went in for "ignoring" the 12th section. But, alas! it would not do. Its editor was a candidate for the public printing—but did not get a single vote. He lowered his pretensions and put in for the book-binding of the House, but did not get a single vote for that either! Alas, for the "Organ" of Know-Nothingism!

A man named Hunter has been fined \$1000, and forfeited six "slaves" at New Orleans, for selling them in such a manner as to separate mother and child, contrary to the laws of Louisiana. What will the Abolitionists say to this?

THE KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The preliminary proceedings of this body, which met in Philadelphia on Monday, 18th inst., were not, from all accounts, of a very harmonious character. At the morning session, Wm. Sheels, Esq., of Indiana, was elected President pro-tem, in consequence of the absence of President Bartlett, of Ky. After appointing a committee to select another hall for the place of meeting, a recess was taken until the afternoon. About 150 delegates, it is said, were present. The afternoon's proceedings are reported by the Philadelphia *Times* (a Know-Nothing paper) of Tuesday, as follows:

Towards three o'clock the delegates began to gather in the hall, and before the meeting had been organized the excitement on all sides had attained fever heat. The American delegates from Pennsylvania indulged in the most ardent and denunciatory conduct and conversation, and at times, it was feared that the contest for supremacy between the two would end in an open and personal conflict. Those from other States looked on the wrangling with amazement and without understanding, in the smallest particular, the exact cause or meaning of the belligerency of the Pennsylvanians, and some ventured to assuage the bitterness of feeling and say the discord between the two.

In the midst of the noise and confusion the President pro-tem, Mr. Sheels, ascended the platform, and called the Convention to order.

Hereupon, a scene of the utmost confusion prevailed. Mr. Charles D. Freeman, Vice President of the National Council, came forward and claimed to be, in the absence of the President, the presiding officer of the Council. He urged his claims at some length, and contended that the Council had no right to select Mr. Sheels for that platform.

Mr. Sheels said he was willing to retire if it was the wish of the Council, (cries of "keep where you are—hold on!—don't give up!—we'll stand by you"—noise, turbulence and applause.)

During the whole of his scene of disorder, excitement, personal and partizan feeling, and miscellaneous cries, a motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed with great unanimity and amid shouts of applause.

In a short time afterwards the members from abroad left the Hall in charge of the Pennsylvania delegates of both sections, a portion of whom indulged in the most disgraceful scenes.

The members of the National Council from the Southern States held a caucus at Seventh and Sanson streets last evening. Quite a large number of gentlemen were present, and took part in the proceedings, which were of the most animated and resolute character.

The Hon. Thomas Hart Clay, (the eldest son of Henry Clay,) presided on the occasion, and Col. Albert Pike acted as secretary.

The object of the caucus being to decide upon the movements of the Southern members in the National Council, during its session, quite a general expression of feeling took place among those present.

After considerable discussion, a resolution to stand by the Twelfth Section of the National Platform, adopted in June last, at all hazards, was agreed to with great unanimity.

While a number of those present have expressed their hostility to the introduction of that section into the platform, it has been agreed on all hands, so far as the South is concerned, not to relinquish it, be the consequences what they may.

From the tone and character of the speeches, conversation and purposes of the Southern delegation, it requires no prophet or son of a prophet to foresee a most intense and exciting debate upon the proposition to abrogate the obnoxious section when it shall have been presented.

A despatch from Philadelphia says: The Northern delegates in caucus decided that the Twelfth Section must come out if they remain in. They will not go into the canvass with a pro-slavery platform under any circumstances.

The difficulty in relation to the Pennsylvania delegation, is thus explained. There are two State councils, one repudiating the twelfth section in the National platform, the other embracing it and making it their chief corner-stone. Both have sent full sets of delegates, and the selection between them by the council presents an ugly question. The State council repudiating the twelfth section is the regular and legitimate one. The other was formed by about a dozen seceders from it last summer, mostly from Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, speaking of the Know-Nothing nominating Convention, which meets on Friday, says: The present appearances indicate that Millard Fillmore and George Law, will be the most prominent candidates for the Presidency. The delegates for Pennsylvania will probably go for Millard Fillmore.

The result in New York is stated to us on very reliable authority to be as follows: Favorable to Millard Fillmore, 16; George Law, 13; Samuel Houston, 4. Whole number of delegates 33.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The National American Council re-assembled this morning, Charles D. Freeman, of Philadelphia, Vice President, presiding. A resolution providing for the admission of reporters was offered, but laid on the table until action shall be had on the question of contested seats. During the calling of the roll the Louisiana delegation presented their credentials for admission, which were objected to because the Roman Catholic test was not recognized by the Louisiana Council. A warm debate ensued on a motion to admit the delegates without credentials, which finally prevailed—yeas 60, noes 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, P. M.—The Council had a warm debate on the contested seats of the Pennsylvania delegation, which terminated in the admission of Mr. Edie and others, ignoring the 12th section of the National platform. The vote stood 84 to 45, causing bitter feeling among the Southern delegates.

Feb. 20.—The National American Convention re-assembled to-day at Franklin Hall, President Bartlett in the Chair. The resolution for the admission of the reporters was passed, and the deliberations were thus made public.

The subject under debate, for nearly the entire day, has been the rescinding of the 12th section of the Platform.

Mr. Ford of Ohio, made a strong anti-slavery speech, increasing the dissatisfaction of the Southern members, and inducing some of them to move to adjourn sine die, which was laid on the table.

A proposition to vote by States, each being entitled to vote according to its proper number of representatives, was debated and withdrawn.

The rescinding resolution was then debated till 8 o'clock, when an amendment was offered appointing a committee of one from each State to substitute for the 12th section a declaration of rights, which was carried by a vote of 104 to 65. A scene of confusion ensued, ending in adjournment, pending the vote on the resolution as amended.

It is believed that the whole Southern delegation will withdraw in a body if the resolution is adopted.

It was stated yesterday that the Know-Nothing National Council had decided to admit the Louisiana delegation, notwithstanding said delegates had repudiated the religious test article of the Philadelphia platform. From a list purporting to show how each member of the Council voted, we take the following:

District of Columbia—Vespasian Ellis—Yes, Delaware—R. Clement—No. E. J. Smithers—Yes. E. D. Porter—No. Maryland—W. H. Purnell, J. R. Codet, W. Alexander—Yes. H. Winchester—No. Virginia—P. A. Bolling, C. W. Moore, J. H. McCue—Yes. North Carolina—W. H. Harrison, John Pool—Yes. There are 21 States and the District of Columbia represented in the Council by about 125 delegates. The following States are not represented at all. Maine, Vermont, Michigan, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina.

On the admission of the Pennsylvania (anti-12th section) delegation, the South voted unitedly. Nay, save, it is said, Mr. Ellis, of the District of Columbia, and two from Delaware, one Ohio man, and about half the New York delegation also voted Nay.

Feb. 21.—The Convention struck out the old platform adopted by the last Convention, and adopted the following in its stead:

1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being who rules the Universe for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American independence.

3d. Americans must rule America; and to this end native born citizens should be selected for all State, federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to naturalized citizens—*necessity*—

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the right of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one representative in Congress. *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory can admit others than native born citizens to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office, unless such persons shall have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office, except those indicated in the 5th section of this platform.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functions, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans," (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subservience to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in reopening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the removal of Judge Bronson from the Collectorship of New York upon false and untenable grounds; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government, as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we

would build up the "American party" upon the principles herein before stated, and, eschewing all sectional questions, and uniting upon those purely national, and admitting into said party all American citizens, (referred to in the 8d, 4th and 5th sections,) who openly avow the principles and opinions heretofore expressed, and who will subscribe their names to this platform. Provided, nevertheless, that a majority of those members present at a meeting of a local council where an applicant applies for membership in the American party may, for any reason by them deemed sufficient, deny admission to such applicant.

15th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

The following is the vote by States upon the adoption of the above platform:

States.	Ayes.	Noes.
New Hampshire.	1	1
Massachusetts.	5	8
Connecticut.	2	1
Rhode Island.	2	2
New York.	32	1
Delaware.	2	—
Maryland.	4	3
Virginia.	3	5
North Carolina.	1	1
Florida.	1	—
New Jersey.	4	—
Pennsylvania.	13	14
Louisiana.	1	3
California.	2	—
Arkansas.	1	1
Tennessee.	10	3
Kentucky.	8	5
Ohio.	4	19
Indiana.	2	1
Missouri.	3	1
Michigan.	1	—
Wisconsin.	4	—
District of Columbia.	2	—
Illinois.	2	1
Iowa.	—	1
	108	77

Feb. 22.—The most turbulent spirit prevailed. The Convention was occupied in effecting a permanent organization, and in discussing the question of the Louisiana Catholic delegation, and the Pennsylvania anti-twelfth section delegation.

Feb. 23.—The Know-Nothing National Convention remained in session, all of last night, and until two o'clock this morning. The report of the majority of the committee on credentials was adopted by 88 to 45.

Thus admitting the Edie-delegation. The result occasioned the wildest excitement among the Southern members. Mr. Pickett of Tennessee left the Convention, refusing to participate further in its proceedings. A motion to admit the Louisiana delegation was carried by a unanimous vote. Mr. Brooks of New York moved a reconsideration of the vote on the majority report, so far as related to the contested seats of the Pennsylvania delegation; but a motion to table his motion was carried by a large majority. The Convention met again at 10 o'clock, to-day. A large majority of the Southern delegation retired before the vote was taken. A split is anticipated. The Convention was the scene of excitement the whole morning—the dissatisfaction among Southern members amounting to fever heat. The Southern members hold a meeting this afternoon at the Girard House, to determine upon their future action. No progress in business thus far has been made by the Convention.

Feb. 25.—The Know-Nothing Convention re-assembled this morning. Resolutions were offered that the National Council has no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for the Convention, and we will nominate for candidate for President Vice President who is not in favor of interfering with the introduction of slavery north of 36° 30'.

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, and carried—yeas 141 noes 59.

Mr. Brownlow moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President forthwith, and he moved the previous question.

The call for the previous question was sustained by a unanimous vote.

The prospects of Millard Fillmore appear to be in the ascendant.

The resolution having passed, the balloting was about to commence when seceders were announced separately from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio and parts of Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania delegations.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GATES.

At a meeting of the Democracy of the county of Gates, held at the Court-House on Monday, 18th of February 1856, (being Court day) Whitmel Stallings Esq. was called to the chair, and K. Gatliff, Jr., and N. B. Felton were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting being to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 15th of April next, and also to the District Convention to be held for this District.

Whereupon, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of the State has been called on by its appointed agents to meet in Convention at Raleigh on the 15th of April next, to select its candidate for the office of Governor, therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas Bragg, who has already illustrated the soundness of Democratic principles in the success of his administration, as well as by the clearness and force of his arguments on the hustings, is entitled by his services to the warmest gratitude of his fellow-citizens, and the delegates from this county are hereby instructed earnestly to insist upon his nomination as a candidate for the office whose duties he has so ably fulfilled.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this county would here give renewed expression of their zeal for the cause of Free Suffrage, and their unceasing determination to hate not nor falter a step till the ballot-box shall become stripped of its free-hold clots, and every free white man, discharging the duties of a citizen, be free to exercise a citizen's rights and a citizen's privileges—nor would we fail to express our preference to the amending the Constitution by legislative enactment rather than by convention, as being the better method of effecting the will of the people and of bringing

understanding before them, the lar defects to be amended.

Resolved, That since the establishment of the federal Union, no Chief Executive has administered the government more unflinchingly firmness and adherence to constitutional principles than Franklin Pierce; whereby he has endeared himself to the South, whose racial rights he has maintained, despite of Northern fanatics.

Resolved, That the theory of the message, as discussed in the Democratic party, denying to the government the power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States leaving to the people of the Territories respectively, the exclusive power of regulating their internal policy, taking it to be upon a republican basis. Such a union, emanating from a thoroughly established the nationality of which elevated him to power.

Resolved, That through the struggle in the lower house of our legislature has resulted in the election of the speakership of one of the bitterest enemies to the institutions of the South, we earnestly hope that "of the will be made to come," and we would regard it as a harbinger of a better bdt now seeing," no longer wasting strength in factious opposition and nothing" of ancient party animosities band of brothers firmly uniting to maintain and defence of their constitutional rights.

WHEREAS, In accordance with a wish, the Democratic party held its Convention for the selection of delegates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, which previous notice, will be assembled in the city of Cincinnati on the 24 day of June.

Resolved, That in the judgment of meeting, the town of Gatesville, and day of May County Court for this is the most appropriate place and time for the meeting of the Convention of the district to appoint delegates to the national Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of meeting appoint thirty delegates to the Convention.

After the above resolutions, (proposed by Wm. H. Manning, Esq.) were read, the following delegates were named for the Raleigh Convention:

NUMS' REPORTED FAILURE.

As we understand the facts in regard to the unfortunate entangling alliance between the Jerome Clock Company and Mr. Barnum, the latter for the purpose, among others, of establishing a branch manufactory at East Bridgeport, he was largely interested in land, and for the purpose of obtaining the same, he was generally left in blank as regards the time they had to run, with the understanding that they were to be used in renewals. He finds at last that the time they had to run, is over, and he is compelled to pay it, it requires the sacrifice of nearly \$1,000 worth of such property as he has accumulated. The whole affair, however, will be settled through the understanding, which will be little more than a compromise. He has also acquired a property in the Munn case. When he is informed by a friend that the Munn case is referred to, occurred as above, if it is in exact keeping with the Munn case, it is a case which can easily be disposed of.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Has declared a dividend of its profits for the last six months of 1856, payable to stockholders on and after the 15th inst. By order of the President and Directors. Jan 8-31

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina. Whereas, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duty certificate copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

MARRIED.

By Bethel Perkins, County Clerk, N. C. on the 21st inst. Mr. WILLIAM ARBINGTON, of the County of Guilford, and Miss MARY ANN ARBINGTON, of the County of Guilford.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst. Elizabeth Simpson, aged 40, died of consumption. On the 21st inst. Mr. J. H. B. Simpson, aged 40, died of consumption. On the 22nd inst. Mr. J. H. B. Simpson, aged 40, died of consumption.

RANAWAY.

On the 20th inst. a negro named J. H. B. Simpson, aged 40, ran away from the County of Guilford.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the estate of James Simpson, deceased, are notified to come forward and pay the same on or before the 24th inst.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that they have received a large stock of the latest styles of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, and all other articles pertaining to the Fashionable Trade.

JUST RECEIVED.

RECEIVED AN EARLY AND LARGE stock of the latest styles of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, and all other articles pertaining to the Fashionable Trade.

WINTER AND SUMMER HATS.

RECEIVED A LARGE stock of the latest styles of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, and all other articles pertaining to the Fashionable Trade.

ROSE & CAPPS.

ALSO, OPENING their importation, Birmingham, a beautiful assortment of Housekeeping articles, such as Coffee and Tea Pots, Oilcan style, Patent Coffee Pots with Steamers, Chafing Dish, &c.

HEAVY GOODS.

Track, Log and Back Band Chains, Ropes, Spades, Shovels and Forks, Cut, Wrought and Horse Shoe Nails, Anvils, Vices, Belows, Mill, Circular Saws, &c.

PORTSMEN.

Large Assortment of Double and Single Guns of all kinds, including the latest styles of Shot Belts, Double and Single, Powder flasks of all sizes, &c.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BEE HIVE.

JUST opening this morning a magnificent stock of new and fashionable Spring Goods, among which are the latest styles of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, and all other articles pertaining to the Fashionable Trade.

Sign of the Circular Saw.

ALSO, OPENING their importation, Birmingham, a beautiful assortment of Housekeeping articles, such as Coffee and Tea Pots, Oilcan style, Patent Coffee Pots with Steamers, Chafing Dish, &c.

HEAVY GOODS.

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STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S NEW PATENT Straw Cutters. Price \$30. Cut Straw, Shucks, Podder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND AM PREPARED to show the most extensive and desirable stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I have exhibited. My stock embraces every style and grade of goods in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY line, consisting in part of

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSES.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Carpeting and Paper Hanging, he has opened a large and splendid stock of

PLAN WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

Just received at the Bee Hive, splendid Plain Delaines, newest styles and patterns; also all wool printed Delaines at real bargains; also colored Silks and Lace Violette at great bargains. The Bee Hive is the place.

NOTICE.

ON the 12th day of February, 1856, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (on the premises) by virtue of a mortgage executed by M. C. Jones on the 19th day of February, 1855, I shall proceed to sell for the purpose of satisfying said mortgage, the following property:

VALUABLE GARDEN OR GRASS FARMS NEAR NORFOLK, AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, I shall proceed to sell for the purpose of satisfying said mortgage, the following property:

LOST OR STOLEN.

A fine young setter dog named Alto, black and white, with black head and ears, recently strayed off and stolen from the subscriber on the 15th inst. Five dollars reward will be given to any one for the dog or for information that will enable the subscriber to secure him.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, privately, a very commodious and convenient, the staunch and strong schooner SARAH ANN, now in excellent sailing order. Apply to Henry Culpeper, or to the subscriber on board.

MECHANIC'S HOTEL.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. THE Subscriber announces to the public that he has taken the spacious house formerly kept by E. H. Williams, dec'd., and opened it for the accommodation of the public. He is now prepared to accommodate from twenty to twenty-five boarders comfortably. His table shall at all times be supplied with the best market will afford, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

MISS BUNKLEY'S GREAT BOOK.

THE TESTIMONY OF ESCAPED NEGROES. This very thrilling work has at last made its appearance, and every one should have a copy. Price \$1. Just published and for sale by

WILLIAM C. LATHROP.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties. Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to.

BACON AND CODFISH JUST RECEIVED.

Also, 5 tierces prime article. GARTER & LATHROP. Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 5 Roanoke square.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, in this or any other State, having claims against the subscriber, either by note, account or otherwise, are hereby notified to present the same for payment without delay, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of Eliz. City and surrounding country, that he has prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and ornamental—consisting of cornices, plain and fancy, centrepieces of all kinds, panel enrichment, &c. Also, brick work done with care.

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TIN WARE.

SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT. I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, to the fact, that I have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the

TIN AND SHEET IRON.

Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that any work I may be favored with will prove perfectly satisfactory.

HAIRWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, FALL 1855. ALLEN, ROSE & CAPPS, in calling the attention of the citizens of Virginia and North Carolina, friends, (especially the Mercantile class), to their extensive assortment of GENERAL HARDWARE, a large portion of which was imported with a special view to the Fall and Winter trade.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSES.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Carpeting and Paper Hanging, he has opened a large and splendid stock of

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BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO. GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S FURNISHING STORE, ROAD STREET, E. CITY, N. C. HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TEMPLE OF FASHION, BY R. H. STEVENS.

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NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. S. SPRATLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Fine Cutlery. No. 12, Union Street, Norfolk, Va. de 10-17

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CONSUMPTION

Successfully treated by inhalation of the
Sed Vapors, by John Stewart, Rose
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
for years Senior Physician in the London
Infirmary for the Diseases of the Lungs
and the Royal Medical Society, who has
contributed her full share to the cure of
this disease, and to which shines resplendent
in her diadem, is Medication by the
inhalation, in the treatment of Consumption,
kindly affords. The treatment kindly
stomach has been rendered weak and
stomach is made the receptacle of
poisons, oils and a host of other
these, too, being expected to act on the
The failure to eradicate or even stop the
of the disease, the cause of the
veloped Consumption, is such a
to the consumptive, to shun such
The disease is not in the stomach

Lungs, common sense then will tell you that the best method of relief is to reach the diseased surface of the form of Vapor, and to remove it by the use of a more effective than medicine take to the stomach. The success of Medicated Vapor, in the treatment of the lungs, exceeds my most sanguine expectations as to the intelligence of all who or who may have the germs of the disease in their lungs, and who are not cured by the use of the VAPOR, and the SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM OF THE "ARK OF REFUGE" for the Consumption to place it within the reach of all, and to leave home, where the best health is never reached, and the physician's effort is made to aid the physician's effort.

1. Inhalation 4 place amongst those prior to the use of the VAPOR, and given in 10 days may be long in the use of the method, but simple, safe and effective.

2. Where there is life, there is now a new era in the treatment of the lungs, and all the stages of the disease, the most dreadful and beneficent effects of the VAPOR are apparent. In cases also of

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,

their halving of powders and vapors has been instantly successful, and to those suffering from any of the above named complaints, I can guarantee speedy and certain relief. I have pleasure in offering to **TWO HUNDRED NEW YORK** names, residence of **NEW YORK** neighborhood, who have been restored to vigorous health. I have but one-third of the number, according to the parents' own statements, were considered hopeless cases.

The Inhalant method is nothing so simple, speedy, and consists in the administration of the medicines in such a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of a vapor. They perform their action at the seat of the disease. Its practical success is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the medical world.

**AND ESTABLISH THE CURE
OF CONSUMPTION.**

Applicants will please state if they are troubled by the Lungs, if they have had a cough, cold, or other ailment of the Lungs, and if they have had any fever. What and how much they expectorate, the condition of their stomach and bowels, their special medicines, Apparatus, &c., will be taken into any part.

TERMS—Five Dollars, consultation of the value of the fee payable only when the reports of himself convalescent.

Recommendation of Physicians

We the undersigned, practitioners in medicine, do hereby and heartily recommend the use of Dr. J. C. Foster's method of treating Consumption of the Lungs, and of the Throat, as the BEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL EVER INTRODUCED INTO MEDICAL PRACTICE. Our convictions are based upon having

of our own patients, confirmed consumptives stored to vigorous health, after a few treatment by Dr. Rose. In the above cases, the application of MEDICATED INHULERS directly into the Lungs, may be considered as a great boon to suffering dyspnoea, rendering consumption a **PERMANENT CURE.**

Dr. Rose deserves well of the "innocent and earned labours in bringing the method to such a degree of perfection.

RALPH STONE M.D.
JONAS A. MOTT M.D.
SYRUS LINGG M.D.
WM. H. AUSTIN M.D.
ORVILLE UPDEG M.D.
GAVIN WETMORE M.D.

Dr. Ross's treatise on consumption, price one dollar. Address
JOHN S. V. STEWART, ROSE
381 Broadway, N. Y.

£2 The new Postage law requires all letters be pre-paid. my country being extensive, applicants to establish must include postage.

£2 Money letters must be received by the Post Master, sent letters only at my risk.

Dec. 18, 1855.—6m

FLETCHER'S STUDIES ON SLAVERY
Studies on Slavery—1. The East Lesson filled into light studies, and subdivided lessons for the convenience of readers. By Fletcher.

sent by
Burke & Virginia Springs—the Virginia
Ancient Springs, with remarks on the green
&c., by Wm. Burke, M. D.
Moorman's Virginia Springs—An account of the
Springs, comprising an account of all the
Principal Mineral Springs of Virginia, with
on their nature and medicinal application,
each, by John Moorman, new edition
Goode's Hot Springs—Guide to the
Springs, Bath County, Va., by Thomas
M. D.
History of the Grand Lodge of Virginia
Ancient Constitutions of Masonry,
Dove. For sale at
VICKERY & GRIFFITH
je 12 19 Main street, Norfolk

FARMERS ARE YOU IN WANT
 Mill that will separate from your
 impurities, say Cockle, Garlic, Cheat,
 make it perfectly clean for market, or
 if so, send an order to Farmers' Head
 and procure one of Montgomery's

Fans, said by those who have tried them to be the best in use—Price \$31. We have hand Bamborough's Fans, (have taken millions.) Sinclair's Fans, Grant's Fans, and ton's do., ranging in price from \$13 to \$30. They can be suited in price and quality.

aug 7

No. 21, Water

BUFFALO ROBES.

A FULL AND FRESH SUPPLY
of all sizes and qualities, sold very low.
Temple of Fashion.

dec 4

MILLINERY, &C,
At Woodville, Perquimans Co.
THE Subscriber has just received

North a superb stock of
ing of Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons,
to which she invites the attention of the
this and the adjoining counties. Her
moderate—at least one-half less than
profits—and her goods cannot be surpassed
District. She is desirous to close out her

Fashions as early as possible, and there
great bargains. Call early and
yourselves. MRS. E. E.
WOODVILLE, May 1 4-5.
FALL STOCK—188
FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

Turned from the North with by
extensive and splendid stock of
MADE CLOTHING AND FUR
ING ARTICLES ever brought to
they have spared no time and expense
ing their selections. The largest stock
Philadelphia and New York have been

examined, and a great deal of their stock cut in styles of Chestnut Street and Market Street. They would call particular attention to their stock of BOYS, and YOUTH'S CLOTHING, which they have a beautiful variety, of all cuts and quality, to fit boys from 4 years

They have added to their established MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT, and have secured the services of a SPECIAL CUTTER, are prepared to furnish at a low price any article of Men's or Boys' Clothing (over or under.) The public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

to call and examine their
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
their splendid lot of Canes and Umbrellas

1000
dec 4
sale by
W. T. & J. M. B.